

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN "DUELOW" WEDNESDAY, Noon, 3rd June.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA "KLEIST" About WEDNESDAY, 3rd June.

MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE "MANILA" THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 18th June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIA, Broc..... 8th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ERNEST SIMONS, Girard 9th June, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, CALEDONNIEN Ma. 1 22nd June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS TONKIN Charbonnel 23rd June, 1 P.M.

Transitment, on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALlice, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINWANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.
GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALlice, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL MAGOM 4th June MALTE 12th Oct.
* AMIRAL EXELMANS 25th July CEYLAN 26th Nov.
* OUESANT 27th Aug. CORSE 11th Jan.

No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.
New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908.

Intimation

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS ...	SHANGHAI	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN	First half June
TJIKINI ...	JAPAN	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJILATJAP ...	SHANGHAI	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIMAH ...	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILIWONG ...	JAVA	Second half June	JAPAN	Second half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents: Messrs. E. Pasquel & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

Intimation.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY,

LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

JAPAN AND CHINA

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE YALU FORESTRY QUESTION.

A telegram has reached the Foreign Office in Tokyo from Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Peking, stating that as the result of a meeting on the 12th instant of Mr. Abe, Secretary in the Japanese Legation, and the Chinese Commissioner, the negotiations on the question of lumbering on the Yalu were brought to a successful conclusion, and an agreement was to be signed yesterday, the 14th instant. The lumbering is to be conducted by a company with joint Japanese and Chinese capital. The substance of the agreement is given as follows:—

(1)—The lumbering district will be divided into two sections, the first comprising a tract of land within 60 Chinese miles of the right bank of the Yalu, between Boji hill, to Nijushidoko. Within this extent of land the company shall carry on the lumber trade, undertake the planting of trees and other work relating to forestry. The second section will comprise the tract on the right bank of the main stream of the Yalu outside the first section and including the valley of the Hun River. In this section lumbering shall be carried on in accordance with the old usage. In this district it has been customary for capitalists to advance money to woodcutters, such money being returned with the timber. Should lumbering be carried on by the company itself as in the first section, the natives who make their livelihood thereby will be deprived of their business. At the demand of the Chinese Government it has been agreed that the company shall advance money to the woodcutters so that their business may be carried on in the same manner as before.

(2)—The term of the charter of the company shall be 25 years from the date of the opening of business, the charter to be renewable by mutual agreement on the part of the two countries.

(3)—The capital of the company shall be \$3,000,000 to be equally contributed by Japanese and Chinese.

(4)—One Director shall be appointed to the company, that office to be taken by Tong Pien-tao (a Chinese official), two Chairmen of the Board of Directors, one of whom shall be Japanese and the other Chinese; and other officials shall be appointed after conference with the Chairmen of the Board of Directors. The head office of the Company shall be established at Antung with branches at other places where they are considered necessary. Minor regulations regarding the company's working shall be determined by conference at Mukden of commissioners of the two countries within one month from the date of the signing of the agreement, and the business shall be opened within three months from the date on which such regulations are adopted. The company shall pay to the Chinese Government 5 per cent. of net profits as a tax on the charter, and the rate of tax on timber shall be determined when the minor regulations of the company are decided upon.

It is agreed that the capital of the company shall be contributed by the Governments of the two countries, and the business shall be conducted in the first year as a Government undertaking, and subsequently transferred to a private company, on the business being placed on a sound basis.—Japan Chronicle.

Intimations

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. FARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 12nd June, 1908.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR-BOOTH WHISKY, &c. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1907.

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than Ten CENTS (10 CTS.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 10th September, 1908.

Intimations.

NOTICE

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Ltd., have the pleasure to inform the public that the company's new Turbine Steamer "TENSHO MARU," Gross Register 13,500 tons, Displacement 22,000 tons, Speed 21.7 knots, on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., from 10 A.M. Steam Launches will leave Blake Pier every 20 minutes.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandolin and Guitar at pupil's residence. Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LORES,

C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves put to hand—

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE.

BREAKFAST BACON.

CALF'S HEAD & HAM.

PEAS & HAM.

PORK, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS.

CHICKEN & HAM.

VEAL & GAME PATES.

MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY.

ASSORTED SOUPS.

FRENCH JAM &c.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907.

Notices of Firms

NOTICE

OUR OLD PILOT and runner, KWOK LIN (郭林), who joined our service in 1883, ceased to be employed by us on the 18th May, 1908.

His Shares in the Company (Wing Kee & Co.), valued at \$500 (Five hundred dollars), have been taken up by us; and from henceforth he shall have no connection whatever with our Company.

WING KEE & Co., Coal Merchants, Stevedores, &c., Nos. 47, 48 & 49, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1908.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Hongkong, 11th May, 1908.

Intimations.

POWELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S
DEPARTMENT,
28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**NEW
GOODS**

**LIGHT-WEIGHT
ZEPHYR
SHIRTS,**
\$20 half-dozen.

**THIN
SINGLETs,**
from \$11.50 dozen.

**LISLE THREAD
AND
SILK-PLATED**

SOCKS,
Exclusive Designs
and Colourings.

**THIN CEYLON
AND
SILK & WOOL
PYJAMAS.**

**INDIAN PITH
HELMETS,**
from \$4.00 each,
Good quality.

**A.S.A.
SWIMMING
COSTUMES.**

**BATHING
SUITS,**
One and two-piece.

POWELL'S
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Public Company.

A. B. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY (since its Registration) will be held at the Office of the Company in Alexandra Building, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th inst., to MONDAY, the 1st June (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares will be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1908. [518]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,
the 29th May, 1908, at 5 P.M.,
The Yacht
"MARY and JOAN,"
Belonging to the Estate of the late
Mr. A. H. RENNIE,
as the now lies off Ah King's Yard, Wanchai,
together with all Sails, Tackle and
Appurtenances, on Board.

TERMS:—As usual.
For further Particulars, apply to
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1908. [522]

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
MONDAY,
the 1st June, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., within his
residence, "Medresagh," The Peak,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1908. [531]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from G. W. BEDFORD, Esq., to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,
the 29th May, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 5,
Lochiel Terrace, Kowloon,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED SOFA
and CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION
DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDE-
BOARD with GLASS, DINNER WAG-
GON, DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD and
BEDDING, IRON COTS, CHEST OF
DRAWERS, PICTURES, OVERMANTEL
with BEVELLED GLASS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1908. [544]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. PUNCHARD LOWTHER & Co., to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 10th June, 1908, at H.M.'s Naval Yard
Extension, commencing at 11 A.M.,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
SURPLUS STORES, MATERIAL, PLANT,
AND IRON, &c., &c.

ALSO
THE WHOLE OF THEIR
OFFICE FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
WRITING TABLES, DRAWING
BOARDS, COPYING PRESS, CHEST OF
DRAWERS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUN-
TERS, CLOCKS, BAROGRAPH, 3 MILNER'S
IRON SAFES.

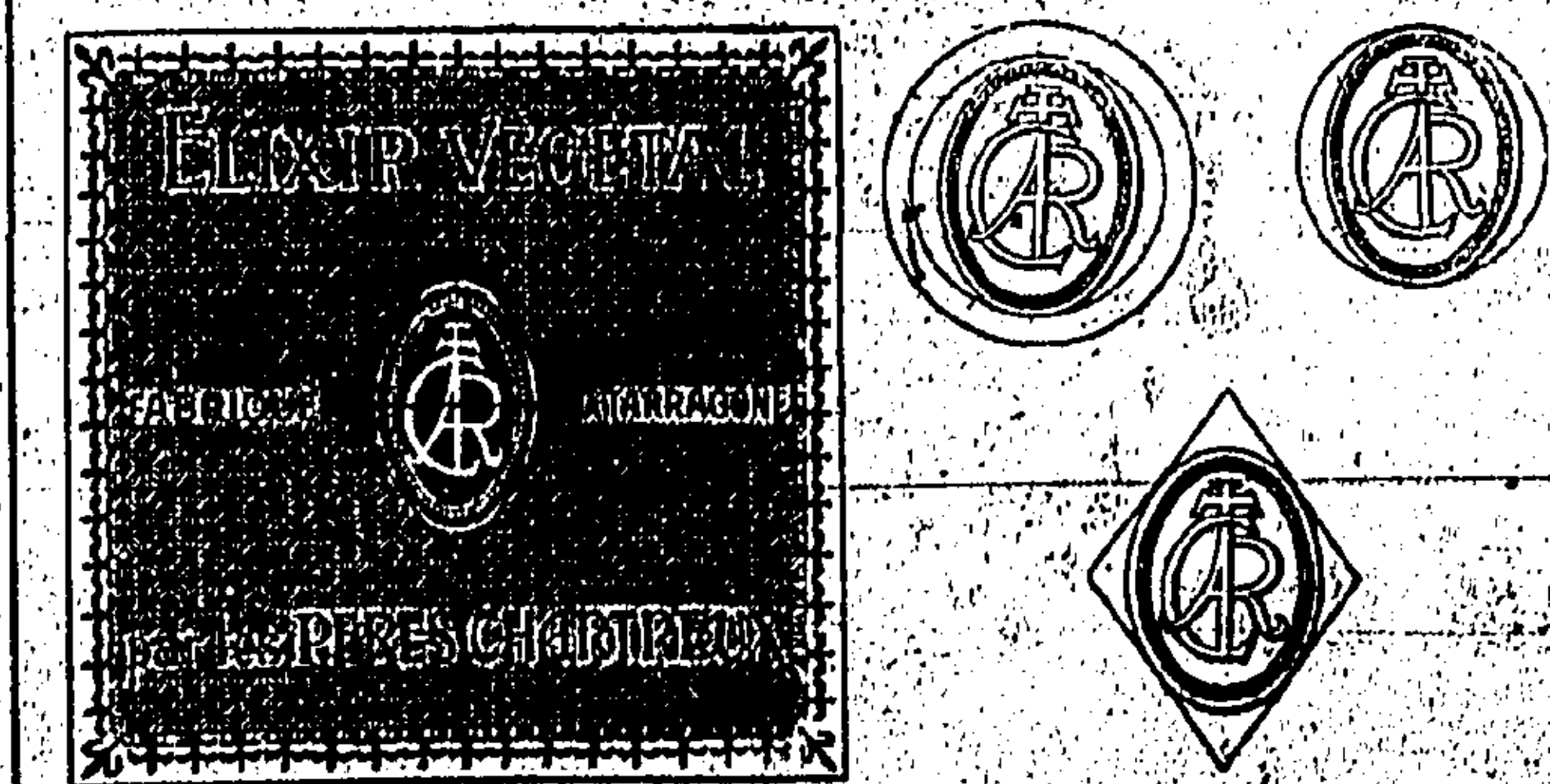
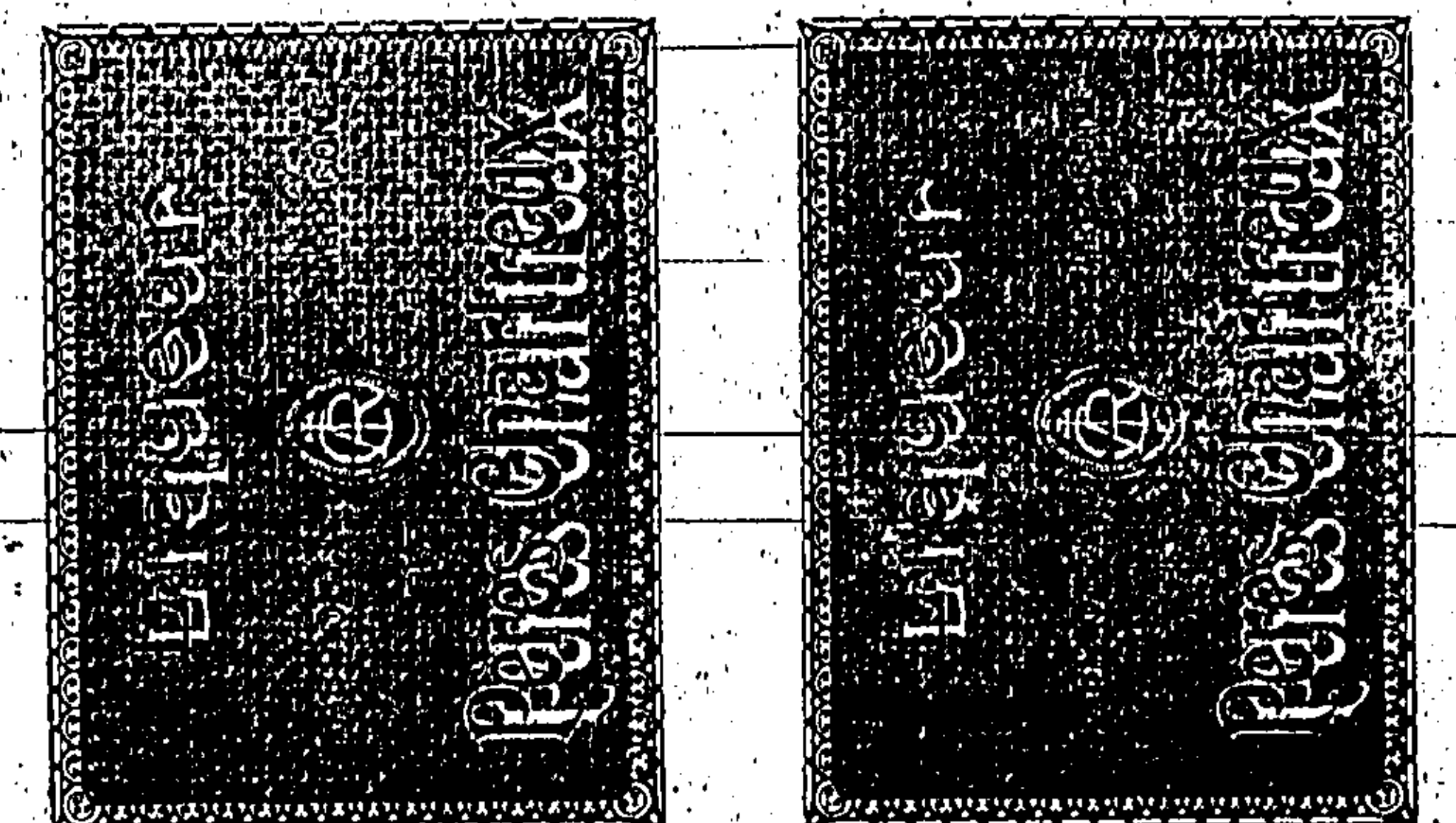
AND
The Steam Launch "WALLINGFORD"
and 2 LIGHTERS.
On View from This Date.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. [545]

Intimation.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Marks.

NOTICE is hereby given that LA UNION AGRICOLA SOCIEDAD ANONIMA of Tiana Province of Barcelona, Kingdom of Spain, carrying on business as Wine-Merchants, &c., has, on the 7th day of September 1904 applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:—



in the name of LA UNION AGRICOLA SOCIEDAD ANONIMA who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof. The Trade Marks are intended to be used by the Applicant forthwith, in respect of the following goods:—

Liquors, in Class 4.
Facsimiles of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.
Dated the 27th day of March, 1908.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,
Solicitor for the Applicant.

WORKMEN'S RIOT IN JAPAN.

SAW MILL WRECKED.
The Japan Chronicle of 15th inst. prints the following particulars of the saw mill riot in Okobira, Japan:—
We have obtained some details of this disturbance at Okobira from Mr. Wexberg, an Austrian gentleman in the service of the Oriental Timber Company, who was an eye-witness of the occurrence. To a representative of the Japan Chronicle yesterday (14th inst.) Mr. Wexberg stated that the disturbance began at about 2 p.m. on the 5th instant, when a large number of workmen proceeded to the office of Mr. Imaki, the interpreter, and Mr. Martin, the under manager, and raised a dispute on account of the discharge of one of their number, as already stated in our columns. Failing to receive satisfaction, they became riotous and began an attack on the building. Outside there were strewn about the ground between the office and the river, masses of granite and stones. With these weapons the rioters, some of whom were drunk, made a savage onslaught on the office and completely wrecked it. Inside the building were a typewriter and a safe among other articles. They made short work of the typewriter and next proceeded to operate on the safe, which, however, resisted all their efforts and remained intact, though it suffered some considerable external damage.
Having smashed everything that could be smashed, including all the windows, the marauders proceeded to Mr. Imaki's house, which suffered equal damage. But this only added fuel to their ardour for destruction, and they then made their way, to the number of about a hundred, to the saw-mill itself. Here they first seized all the small carts used for the transportation of wood and hurled them into the river. Then they attacked the machinery of the mill and speedily reduced it to scrap-iron. Those portions which were not too heavy suffered the same watery fate as the carts. The electric power house was the next to be attacked, all the fittings and movables being reduced to a hopeless condition. Among other items were two bicycles, which were twisted out of all recognition.
Meanwhile some of the rioters had made for the houses of the managing staff, where they inflicted the utmost damage. The occupants hurriedly left and made their way into the mountains, where they were well treated by some charcoalmen. Among the fugitives were Mr. Martin, his wife, and two children. Mr. Wexberg, however, who was not embroiled in the disturbance and against whom the workmen had no quarrel, remained with his wife and child in the village, and his house, as well as two of the Japanese houses, were not touched.
Amongst all the turmoil he and his family were quite safe and though of course an anxious time must have been spent, they remained throughout the night and did not leave until the next day.
The vindictiveness of the rioters was perhaps most apparent in Mr. Martin's house, where they entered all the rooms and played havoc everywhere. In the bedroom they snatched up all the pillows, blankets, etc., and tore them into shreds. They turned out all the clothing of Mr. Martin and his family and threw it into the river, after having ruined it. Fortunately they found no money or jewellery, these having been secured by their owners before leaving. Among other articles smashed were a sewing machine and a very precious violin, valued at ¥1,200, which was an heirloom in Mr. Martin's family. Other houses to suffer were that occupied by Messrs. Messager, technical director, and Davy, chief engineer; and those of Mr. Patin, the director, who was absent in Tokyo, and Messrs. Smart and Mackenzie, mechanics.
Meanwhile a message had been sent to Kaku o for police assistance, but as that place is two hours' journey, the required aid did not arrive until 7 p.m. All the damage had been done between 2 and 5.30, and the rioters had dispersed. Consequently, when the police arrived on the scene it was all over, but five of their number remained on guard at the houses, and they arranged with the charcoalmen, some of whom had appeared on the scene, to afford shelter to those who had fled into the mountains. During the night the police succeeded in capturing forty of the rioters; the others having made themselves scarce. Mr. Wexberg was the only European who witnessed the whole occurrence, the others all being exposed to the vindictiveness of the rioters, and having to seek refuge therefrom. Fortunately there were no serious casualties. In fact, the only injury recorded was that of a Japanese official, named Kuroki, whose arm received rough treatment during the mêlée.
The exact total of damages will not be known until proper investigations are completed, but their seriousness may be judged from the fact that the whole of the machinery was utterly ruined, and work cannot be resumed for a very long time—in fact, it is regarded as doubtful whether it will ever be resumed at all.

JAPANESE TRADE DEPRESSION.
N.Y.K. REDUCE SERVICES AND BRANCHES.
The Asahi, Mainichi, Jiji, and other Japanese papers state that the N.Y.K. has decided to abolish its branch offices at Nagasaki, Yokohama, Chemo, Fusan and Tientsin, and its sub-branches at Nemuro, Aomori, and Yagyu, agents being located at those ports in the places, and to convert the Tokyo Branch office into a sub-branch. The Osaka branch will be continued but will not have an independent manager, being placed under the control of the Kobe office. It is also stated that the Kaisha will withdraw all its vessels from the Vladivostok, Corea, and North China services, with the exception of those which are in receipt of subsidies, as the working of those lines has lately shown a loss. The object of these changes is to concentrate the Kaisha's operations on the main and profitable parts of its business, giving up minor and unprofitable operations. It is understood that the new arrangements will be finally settled at an extraordinary meeting of the Kaisha to be held on the 27th. The changes will, it is said, involve the dismissal of some of the N.Y.K. captains and officers. According to the Jiji, the dividend for the half-year will be 10 per cent.

Intimations.

YOU WILL NOT
be deceived. There are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The remedy known as
WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Insomnia, Weakness and Lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Wasting Diseases, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalfé, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive. It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. 'You cannot be disappointed in it.' Like all good things it is limited. Sold by chemists throughout the world."

SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA OF MACAO.

NOTICE.
It is hereby notified for public information that, at Three o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th June of the current year, before the Board of Directors of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia of the Macao, the adjudication by Public Auction will be made of the LEASE of the "BOA VISTA" HOTEL, a TAVORIO for a period of THREE YEARS, commencing from the 1st July proximo, to the end of June, 1911. TENDERS must be submitted in SEALED COVERS.

The conditions for bidding are as follows:—
1. Persons desirous of bidding must DEPOSIT with the Provider of the Santa Casa, before the opening of proceedings, the sum of \$250 as a PLEDGE of the bona fide of their offer, which sum shall be returned to all those who may not be awarded the lease, immediately after the adjudication.
2. The TENDERS, which must be in sealed covers, addressed to the Provider, must be DELIVERED to the Board as soon as adjudication proceedings are declared open, together with the Deposit Note.
3. Those failing to make the Deposit will not be allowed to bid, nor will their tenders be accepted.
4. The GUARANTEE, which must be given by the successful bidder, immediately after the award is made, will be the equivalent IN CASH of ONE YEAR'S RENTAL, or a Deposit Note for a like value of any Bank payable to the Order of the Santa Casa; personal bond being unacceptable.
5. The UPSET-VALUE of the lease is THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum, corresponding to \$300 a month.
The clauses of the Agreement for Lease can be seen at the Office of the Secretary of the Santa Casa where they can be considered by intending tenderers.
ANTONIO MARI VINCENCIO
MAHEP,
Secretary to the Board of Directors
Santa Casa da Misericórdia.
Dated at Macao,
Chambers of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia,
26th May, 1908. [543]

Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"FOOKSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 25th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1908. [540]

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
POWELL & CO. LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1908. [541]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"PALERMO,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 18th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [537]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NAMUR,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [537]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND,"

FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th prox., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1908. [531]

S.S. "TOKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre ex S.S. Charante, and from Bordeaux ex S.S. Ville de Bordeaux in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on before intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 1st June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st June, or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. MALIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1908. [542]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SURUGA,"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th prox., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
POWELL & CO. LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1908. [541]

any, least justifiable resentment against an inconsiderate order for the suppression of a source of revenue which has been sanctioned by successive Governments for many years should be mistaken for or misinterpreted as an oblique and selfish disqualification to shape a course in consonance with the policy which, for better or for worse, has been adopted by both parties in the State and which may therefore be represented as commending itself to the national conscience.

However deeply anyone may doubt the accuracy of the political estimate on which that policy is founded; however sceptical anyone may feel as to the results of the efforts at present being made by certain high Chinese officials to eradicate the opium habit; however sure anyone may feel that the poppy fields of Szechuan will outlast the doom assigned, no one can withhold respect for the sentiment which has prompted England to come to China's assistance in discouraging a form of self-indulgence, over-indulgence, in which is degrading.

Respect for this sentiment does not imply admission that any sense of responsibility for the spread of this vice should weigh upon the national conscience. The shallow view that associates the name of the thing with our first war can be easily controverted. Nevertheless, that view has prevailed so completely over the truth that it may now be regarded as one of the classic lies of history which England seems self-condemned to wear like a canker.

If wrongs of any sort were done in early days by Englishmen in China the dragging weight of that lie has amply avenged them upon their successors. Those of their successors who revere the prophetic must often have groaned in spirit over Ruskin's vision of the English merchant sailing up and down the China Sea with a pistol in one hand and a packet of opium in the other, demanding of the unfortunate inhabitants, not in the good old manner of the gentleman of the road, "Your money or your life," but "Your money and your life." The fantastic absurdity of this kind of misrepresentation only makes it all the more difficult to destroy, and, irritated by the idea, one is at times disposed to agree with those who contend that this part of the legacy of the Great Mogul has been a curse. In desire to be rid of it I sympathise with the zeal. I envy him his clear view. I cannot adopt it because of the complicated nature of human affairs. I cannot blind myself to the problems arising in connection with it. The question is complicated by the fact that our Indian fellow-subjects have vast interests which we have allowed to grow up and for whose protection we are responsible, and as a member of this Council I deem it my duty to oppose reality in this matter, inasmuch as it threatens to invade those principles of consistent justice upon which repose that confidence hitherto existing under British rule and supplying the open secret of its success.

I admit sentimental objection to raising revenue from such a source, but unfortunately in this imperfect world it is not always possible to order our affairs so as to satisfy the claims of an ideal policy. An ideal policy would preclude many of the ways and means that even the most civilised States and respectable institutions adopt to support themselves. In the present aspect of the time-honoured predicament created by the never-ceasing conflict between ideal and real conditions, we find ourselves in a difficulty. In a difficult situation, Mr. Asquith has recently said, you ought to try and find yourself if you can upon some principle that appeals to common sense and common justice.

In the hope of discovering some principle which would enable me to approve of the action of His Majesty's Government I referred again to the *Times* report of the recent great debate on the Licensing Bill. For the second time I read the speech made by the present Prime Minister in introducing it. I found it a rich mine of reasons against the course which he has presumably sanctioned with regard to our opium establishments. I found no simple reason in favour of the justice of doing away with them by any instantaneous process. I did not find what I was looking for, but I found this in Mr. Balfour's criticism of the principle of the Bill: "The result is going to be that you are not going to diminish the amount of liquor consumed; you are going to transfer the consumption of that liquor from premises over which the Magistrates and the Police have no control to premises over which they have no control. That is a deplorable result which certainly will not conduce to temperance."

By the simple expedient of altering the word "liquor" to "opium" these words, applied in our case, seem like words of wisdom. The Government will lose a source of revenue in addition to losing control. By giving up control of the consumption you will not make people give it up. As long as the vice is popular its votaries will find a place to practise it.

There is a strong opinion that if you try to prevent the people from smoking opium they will eat it, and if you stop them from getting it to eat that they will take to alcohol instead. I do not propose to discuss the relative merits of popular prisons. I say nothing as to the comparative value of the opium vice and the drink habit to relieve the monotony of hard and ceaseless toil, nor yet as to the probable increase in crime and insanity in our midst if the latter replaces the former.

I do not even propose to discuss the merits of the opium policy of His Majesty's Government in relation to China.

The issues do not arise out of the resolution and in any case they have already been decided. But in passing I may perhaps be allowed the expression of a wish that more prominence had been given not to the question whether China is a slave, but whether she is capable of the "make" or "unmake" of her own destiny. Unless a "make" like that is made, it is hardly probable that anything will be done to free China from the opium habit. The British Government, I am sure, has no intention of doing so.

appeal without sympathy and with a blank refusal. But though Sir Edward Grey extended his sympathy, he did not abandon caution. The White Book recently issued contains ample proof of it. The arrangement made between him and his great publicopole Statesman who presides over the troubled destinies of India is admirable in every way. So admirable that I had hoped that we were going to be allowed to fall in with it. In that case there would have been no need for violent legislative enactment. Under that agreement the Opium Trade would die out automatically, in Hongkong, in ten years, if China kept to her part of the bargain.

All we had to do was to close down upon it ten per cent. per annum, concurrently with the Indian reduction. We could, I think, with reason have set up a claim to ground the local reduction of opium houses upon the principle which justified cautious treatment of the Indian revenue, and which applies with equal force to our revenue. It seems to me that a great Crown Colony should not be treated with less consideration than even our greatest Dependency in matters affecting internal economy.

These, however, are all highly controversial matters upon which opinion differs at so many points that for any one man to speak for even a small number of others is manifestly impossible.

I can only claim to utter the united opinion of those whom I represent by keeping to the clear contention that whether any new developments of the opium policy adopted towards China by His Majesty's Ministers are in themselves right or wrong, wise or unwise, good, bad, or indifferent, none of them ought to have been made to apply to this Colony without reference to this Council. (Applause.)

In this clear contention I lay claim to speak for the whole mercantile community. I speak with the voice of a community united in protesting against the inconsiderate exercise of arbitrary power.

The inconsiderate exercise of arbitrary power is not to be tolerated without challenge even when exercised in the name of the Sovereign people. Englishmen are very ready to repose their trust in despotic formulas, but it is always on the understanding that they shall not be used in a high-handed manner. Whenever there is even a shadow of the abuse of office there is sure to be trouble.

Every English statesman ought to know this. No English statesman ought to forget it. We in this Colony humbly aspire to remind one of that fact.

The voice of Hongkong sounds dimly in London. We realise that only too well. We realise only too well that the voice of this Council can hardly hope to sound at all within the walls of Westminster. But it is our duty to uplift it, hoping against hope, and impelled by a sense of that duty I move—

"That the members of this Council view with concern the action of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in issuing an order affecting the revenue of Hongkong without having previously given sufficient notice to the Colonial Government to admit of the matter being referred to this Council; and desire to record a protest against any steps being taken to carry out the order announced in Parliament on the 6th instant, until His Majesty's Government shall have been fully informed of the prospective financial effect and before this Council shall have been called upon to consider the methods by which it is proposed to re-adjust the burden of taxation." (loud Applause.)

Dr. Ho Kai, in seconding the resolution, said he would not follow the mover in his flight of eloquence, for he had neither the ability nor the desire, but he wished to associate himself in maintaining the dignity and the rights and privileges of that Council. (Applause)—to maintain the claim that that Council should be consulted on all matters affecting the finances and the welfare of this fair Colony of ours. (Applause)—and to maintain also the right of the public in Hongkong to have some say or some voice in matters which might affect its prosperity and its revenue, and, further, to save the Colony from serious losses especially at the present moment when our revenue was on the decline and money was required for important public works, and in order to give time to re-adjust the finances and the burden of taxation. For these reasons, he joined most heartily with his unofficial colleagues in the protest contained in the resolution, but he wanted it to be distinctly understood that he did not support this resolution because he thought the closing of the opium dens was a mistake or an undesirable thing. If he supported this resolution he did not mean to maintain that the Opium Farm was a benefit to the Colony and a matter of necessity in the Colony—(hear, hear). There was a large majority of the Chinese community who objected to the great inconveniences and oftentimes indignities placed upon them. In fact, the existing Opium Farm might be fairly described as a blot on the fair name of this Colony and dragged this beautiful and splendid Colony into the mire and therefore he said root-out the opium den and Opium Farm root and branch. What he supported was the protest against the commands of Caesar who when he said that a thing should be done it had to be done. It was not right that we in Hongkong should not be allowed some considerable time to consider our position and devise means to meet whatever deficiency there might be through the closing of these opium dens or in doing away with the Farm altogether.

Mr. Pollock felt he ought to say a few words on the arguments put forward by the mover and seconder of this resolution. He agreed with them that it was a matter against which the Council ought to be consulted, but he thought that without previous consultation an order should have been issued from the Council effecting the closing of the opium dens. He thought that the Council should have been consulted on the matter of the resolution in connection with the Opium Farm. He thought that the Council should have been consulted on the matter of the resolution in connection with the Opium Farm. He thought that the Council should have been consulted on the matter of the resolution in connection with the Opium Farm.

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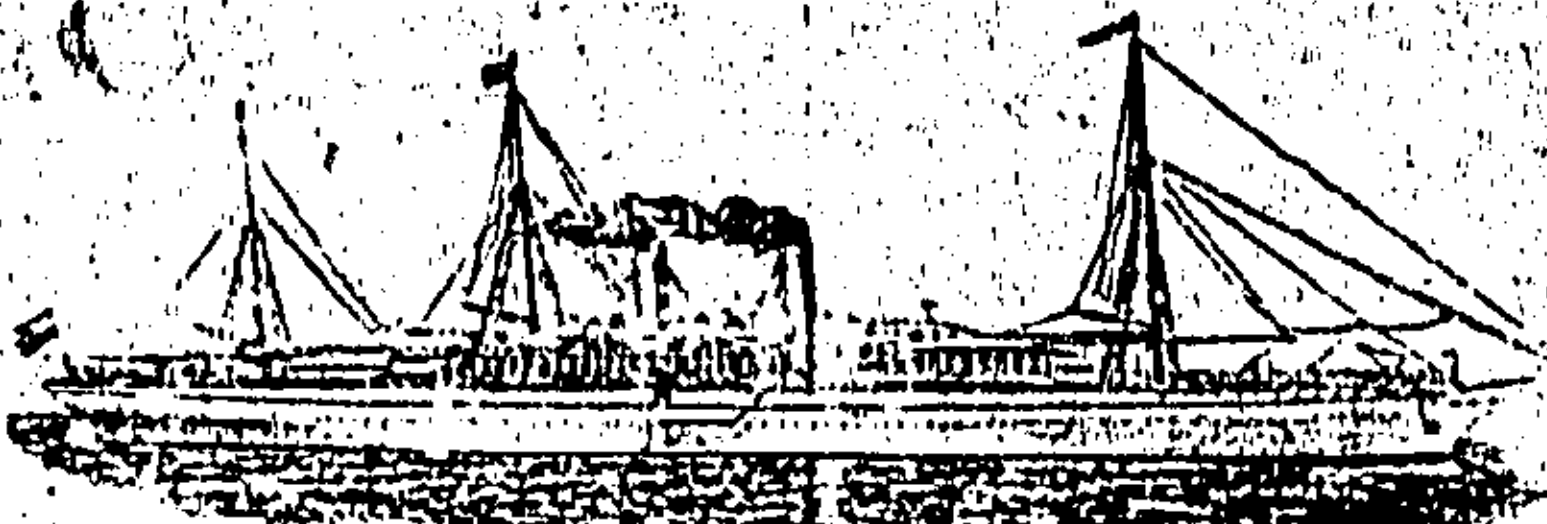
His Excellency the Governor: Gentlemen, the telegram which I received from the Secretary of State on the subject of the closing of the opium dens, I may remark, the whole of the opium establishments as has been stated, but the divans alone, and which I read to the Council at the last meeting, stated that steps should be taken to close the opium dens, as they are termed. It did not say that opium dens were to be closed to-day or to-morrow and I may say that in my reply to the Secretary of State I fully and fully the point raised by my hon. friend on my left (Mr. Pollock) and other speakers, namely, the financial condition of the Colony and how the closing of the divans would affect the revenues we receive from the Opium Farm. To the Secretary of State's reply which was confidential and which I could not, therefore, read *verbatim* but gave you the main purport, he agreed to wait the arrival of my despatch, conditional on steps being taken to give as far as possible effect to the policy he had enunciated. In his original telegram also he says a despatch follows. I think, I think, that although I personally agree with a great deal of what has been said by different speakers to-day, that it is somewhat premature to deal with the matter at the present stage. I think, I trust that we can rely on the statesmanlike policy of the British Cabinet. We know, as the first speaker pointed out, how far they have committed themselves with regard to the policy they will adopt in reference to the opium dens by their attitude on the Licensing Bill. We know that both sides of the House—Unionists as well as Liberals—join in the general policy as regards the suppression of opium, and the mover of this resolution read a very striking passage from Mr. Balfour's speech showing how strongly he feels that any steps should be taken to reconstruct the liquor traffic in England should be taken gradually and after consideration. I trust we may hope that both of the great parties in England will recognise that in dealing with this question also it should be dealt with in a gradual manner and not by hasty and arbitrary legislation.

The mover of the resolution asked what the precise terms of the statement which was given were. The telegram, I think, was in itself sufficiently explanatory. We know practically the words to be used in the House of Commons, and in the long telegram I sent in reply I gave every particular to the Secretary of State if he wished to add anything further to the statement he made in his first telegram. I suppose his view was that it would be sufficient to await the receipt of his despatch, which he had promised, and the receipt of the despatch which he had agreed to await from myself. I have already also replied to one further, the only other question, by the mover of this resolution whether there was anything, so to say, secret in the despatch, on account of which I had refrained from submitting it. I can assure the Council there was nothing of the sort. In fact, the purport of the telegram was practically as I gave it. The resolution which has been moved in very excellent terms, and which has been seconded and spoken for by hon. members on my right and left in scarcely less eloquent terms, is one which practically conveys a censure to the Secretary of State and the Home Government. For that reason I am unable to accept it, but I will promise the Council, not only that the resolution shall be submitted to His Majesty's Government, but I will forward also the Hansard copy of the debate which has taken place on that resolution this afternoon.

Sir Henry Berkeley said it seemed to him after the explanatory address which His Excellency had just given to the Council, that it was not necessary for the Council to proceed to division on the resolution, eloquently put by Mr. Murray Stewart. No one could but sympathise with the object of the hon. member, that object being to enquire and to make clear the undoubted right of the Council to be consulted before any measure was taken and adopted which would in any way affect the revenues of this Colony. With that principle, of course, he was entirely in accord, and every member of that Council, whether he were official or unofficial, must if he held a proper view of his duties as a member, uphold the dignity of the Council also. But it was not necessary to affirm a principle until that principle had been attacked, and he understood from the remarks made by His Excellency with respect to the telegram which had been received that there was no reason to believe that what they had hitherto understood to be a measure intended to be regarded as a measure which would in any way affect the revenues of the Colony, that he understood that it was not necessary for the Council to proceed to division on the resolution, eloquently put by Mr. Murray Stewart. No one could but sympathise with the object of the hon. member, that object being to enquire and to make clear the undoubted right of the Council to be consulted before any measure was taken and adopted which would in any way affect the revenues of this Colony. 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THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN." Captain Evans will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

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Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Oceana, due in London on 12th July, 1908.

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Attendance at Patients' Residence. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE, REPAIR AND HIRE.

PRICE VERY CHEAP.

NEW BICYCLES

("HUMBER")

\$100 each.

Repair Undertaken.

MOTOR LAUNCHES

FOR HIRE

from \$2 per hour.

SOLE AGENT FOR

THE FAMOUS HUMBER

CYCLES.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS:

35 & 37 DES VŒUX ROAD.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1908.

To Let.

GODOWN No. 1A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 8th May, 1908.

TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 30th March, 1908.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908.

TO LET.

NO. 56, CAINE ROAD, Six-roomed Dwelling House, Furnished. Rent moderate. HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, facing harbour, cheap rental.

Apply to—A. RAYMOND, C/o S. J. David & Co. Hongkong, 15th May, 1908.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Consulate Road Central. Hongkong, 24th February, 1908.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 9th May, 1908.

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

FIRST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK BY SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA. Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in Continental Hospitals by M. J. B. Bouchard, is a medicine of the kind, and cures every disease.

THERAPION No. 1 is a very short time, often a few days only, cures every disease, especially suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 is a very short time, often a few days only, cures every disease, especially suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 3 is a very short time, often a few days only, cures every disease, especially suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION is a very short time, often a few days only, cures every disease, especially suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

Sold by all Chemists.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station, Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of the crews of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No. 1. A CONE point upwards.

Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

Signal No. 2. A CONE point upwards and 1. U.M. below.

Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

Signal No. 3. A DRUM.

Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

Signal No. 4. A CONE point downwards and 1. U.M. below.

Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

Signal No. 5. A CONE point downwards.

Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

Signal No. 6. A CONE point downwards and 1. BALL below.

Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

Signal No. 7. A BALL.

Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

Signal No. 8. A CONE point upwards and 1. BALL below.

Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following URGENT Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office.

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being not published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gip Rock. Aberdeen.

Waglan. San Ki Wan.

Stanley. Sai Kung.

Cape Collinson. Sheik Oa.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a storm warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

